

LAW TURNS LIGHT ON BLIND CHARITY

District Attorney Probes Mysterious Fund Got in Many "Mites."

COIN GIVEN TO AID SIGHTLESS GIRLS

Minister Has Charge of Affair Here—Pleas for Home, Not Built as Yet.

The District Attorney has interested himself in one of those charities with which every one is so familiar that it seems almost a part of the metropolitan atmosphere.

Near the cash registers of drug stores, of restaurants, of dairies and of bakeries little placards printed in red and black have invited for a year the insertion of pennies and other loose change into the slots of little metal boxes to help "The Home for Blind Girls." And thousands upon thousands of shoppers have accepted the invitation without a question in their minds regarding the genuineness of the charity.

But the District Attorney can take nothing for granted. So, through his assistant, Aaron J. Colton, he would like to know not only why "The Home for Blind Girls" does not exist, but also why, of the \$2,000 already collected from these "mites," only \$80 in cash remains.

The man who can tell him all this is the Rev. Edward J. Holman, treasurer of the Golden Rule Alliance of America, pastor of a Presbyterian church at Franklin Furnace, N. J., and former field secretary of the International Sunshine Society.

Mr. Holman has promised Mr. Colton to produce his books "some time this week or next." As he keeps them, apparently, at his home in Franklin Furnace the District Attorney is powerless to impound them, and Mr. Holman and his wife, who is secretary of the Golden Rule Alliance, may take their own sweet time in delivering them up.

In the mean time, however, the minister has presented himself before Mr. Colton and has verbally explained the situation. In the first place, he says, the "mite" box collections are destined for the erection of a home for blind girls, not for the maintenance of one already in existence. In corroboration of this Mr. Holman points to the newest placards of the Golden Rule Alliance, which read: "A penny a week will help us build the Home for Blind Girls. Address all communications to the Golden Rule Alliance, No. 75 Fifth avenue, New York City."

The original placards of the alliance, however, read: "The Home for Blind Girls. Please give a coin to help the blind girls." The change was made last April, when Mr. Holman's collector, Arthur Richmond, was arrested in Newark for obtaining money under false pretences. Richmond spent the week-end in jail, and was then released by Judge Hahn on the condition that all the "mite" boxes should disappear from Newark. But some of the original placards persist to this day in New York. One may be found in a drug store at 115th street and Seventh avenue and another in a drug store at Broadway and 140th street.

As for the uses to which the collections have been put thus far, Mr. Holman estimates that he has 1,200 "mite" boxes scattered throughout the greater city and adjacent territory, representing an investment of about \$1,000. This would account for 23-1/3 per cent of the \$2,000 collected. Then he pays his collector \$1.75 a day and expenses, or, roughly, 25 per cent of the collections.

In addition, the alliance, instead of making money, as it had hoped, actually lost, he says, between \$300 and \$400 through a lecture given last spring in the Hudson Theatre by Helen Keller for the benefit of the charity.

In other words, he accounts off hand for the expenditure of \$2,000, or 65 per cent of the fund. Add to this office rent, the wages of a stenographer and options, so the minister says, on sites for the home in Franklin Furnace, Palisade, Hackensack, Montclair, Brooklyn and Yonkers, and the showing of \$800 cash is rather surprisingly good, he thinks. Mr. Holman says he gives his own services to the charity free.

No. 75 Fifth avenue, where the alliance has its office, is a converted brick dwelling house redolent of ante-bellum memories. On the second floor the Golden Rule Alliance is ensconced in what was the hall bedroom of better days. Over by the window overlooking the avenue there sat yesterday a Titan haired stenographer chewing gum. At a battered old rolltop desk Mr. Richmond, the collector, a dark young man, was piling coins in little heaps and wrapping them in paper, each cylindrical bundle representing a round figure in pennies or nickels or dimes, or even quarters or halves. These he stowed away later in the safe where Mr. Holman has testified he had \$600 of his cash. The remaining \$200 he has on deposit in the Bank of the Metropolis.

Mr. Holman had been in town the day before, it was learned, but would not be in again until Monday. Richmond, who lives at No. 109 West 88th street, repeated the story that Mr. Holman had told Mr. Colton. He had, he said, from twenty to twenty-five routes, over each one of which he travelled every five or ten weeks making collections. In summer going as far south as Cape May and as far north as Saratoga. He has been working for Mr. Holman for five years, four of them in connection with the International Sunshine Society.

Holman has been accused of getting a commission 50 per cent of the collections he made through his mite boxes for the Sunshine Society, but he denies this.

In any case, the contract he had with this society was not renewed at the beginning of last year, and he started the Golden Rule Alliance as an independent charity. The officers of it, besides his wife and him, are Miss Fanny J. Crosby, the aged blind hymn writer, president; Lillian A. Lilly, Luella Pierce and Anna S. Menzies, vice-presidents. It was incorporated in New Jersey "for charity and profit." Mr. Holman thinks now that the words "and profit" should be eliminated, as they lead to a false impression.

It was Robert W. Hebbard, secretary of the State Board of Charities, who in behalf of Commissioner Herman Ridder called the District Attorney's attention to the case.

Cup Defender Plans Changed.

Boston, Jan. 22.—Plans for the prospective America's Cup defence yacht to be built for Alexander S. Cochran, of New York, have been changed, and construction work has been stopped. It was learned to-night. The designer, Mr. Gardner, has notified the builders, the George Lawley & Son Corporation, that the revised plans will be ready shortly. The delay may necessitate a postponement of the casting of the bulb until about February 15.

POLK LIKELY FOR MITCHEL CABINET

Mayor Expected to Name Him as Corporation Counsel Early Next Week.

ALL OTHERS NOW OUT OF RUNNING

New Water Commissioner May Also Be Appointed Soon Since Glynn's Refusal to Act.

Frank L. Polk will, in all probability, be the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York. It is known that Mayor Mitchell has not definitely made his choice, and he has said he would probably not make an announcement until early next week, but Mr. Polk is the man he now has in mind.

With the exception of the Police Commissioner, the post of Corporation Counsel is the one that has given the Mayor the most anxiety. Pressure has been brought to bear from all sides to get him to name this man and that man. The reorganizers of the Democratic party insisted upon the selection of Montgomery Hare for this \$15,000 berth. William Randolph Hearst almost came to an open break with the Mayor over the latter's decision not to name Mr. Hare.

The Republicans had a strong candidate in the person of Frederick C. Tanner, leader of the 5th Assembly District. The Progressives suggested two names. Mr. Mitchell asked Frederic R. Coudert, an independent Democrat, to take the place, but Mr. Coudert thought he could not afford to leave his law practice.

Frank Lyon Polk is a great-nephew of President James Knox Polk. He was born in 1871, was graduated from Yale in 1894 and took his law degree at Columbia. He went to the Spanish war with Troop A and became assistant quartermaster on the staff of General Ernst. For two years he was in the law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and now is a member of the firm of Alexander, Wattias & Polk, No. 23 Nassau street. In 1905 he was president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. He had all but been selected as Collector of the Port when President Wilson decided to give the place to Mr. Mitchell, last June.

Mr. Polk is an independent Democrat. He was in a large measure responsible for the nomination of Mayor Mitchell by the citizens' committee. He served as treasurer of the Mitchell personal campaign committee. Then he told the Mayor-elect that he was not looking for any appointment and did not wish to be considered.

GANGSTER'S DEATH DUE TO FEUD WITH "DOPEY BENNY"

Max Minsky on Trial for Murder of Max Levine, Who Was Shot in the Back in a Revolt Against Him as "Big Jack" Zelig's Successor.

Max Minsky, also known as "Shuey," a former member of the "Big Jack" Zelig gang, was put on trial for his life yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. He is accused of shooting and killing Max Levine on April 12. It is said that Levine met his death because he aspired to fill the shoes of "Big Jack" Zelig and was not big enough for the job.

Levine's body was found six hours after the shooting in his room at No. 207 East 14th street, and his death has heretofore been ascribed to a fight over a young woman. On the eve of the trial yesterday information reached George N. Brothers and Deacon Murphy, the Assistant District Attorneys prosecuting the case, that "Shuey" and others of Levine's gang shot him in the back. The other men are under indictment and have been denied separate trials.

According to the story told to Mr. Brothers, Levine was released from the Elmira Reformatory early last spring. He returned to New York to find that "Big Jack" Zelig was dead and that most of his followers had gone over to "Dopey Benny." There was a feud between "Dopey Benny" and Levine, so Levine decided to set himself up as a gang leader. "Dopey Benny," it is said, regarded the pretensions of Levine with contempt, but Levine succeeded in gathering under his standard a few of the old "Big Jack" Zelig gang. Among them were "Shuey," Louis Penitky, Moe Horowitz and Terry Davis, who are now accused of his murder.

As gang leader Levine is said to have waxed so arrogant that at last his own

FRIENDS BEWILDERED BY ENGLAND'S BLUNDER

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Jan. 22.—"The Daily Mail" renews its appeal to the government to reconsider its decision with regard to the Panama exposition.

"No one can have visited the United States in the last few months or can be in any sort of touch with the movements of American opinion," it says, "without realizing that the refusal of the British government to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition is a political as well as a commercial blunder. It has dismayed and bewildered our friends in the United States. It has put fresh life into that exceedingly active section of the American people which is always on the lookout to score a point at Great Britain's expense, and rightly or wrongly, it has been construed by American opinion generally as a spiteful and unworthy stroke of retaliation inspired by President Taft's handling of the Panama Canal tolls question."

LOST ENGLISH IN ITALY

New York Countess Halts Over Native Tongue in Court.

An amusing incident of the trial of the suit brought by Count Alberto Gullinelli against Giovanni Francesco Maria Gullinelli to compel his father-in-law, Joseph Schweizer, to pay him \$2,500 a year, in accordance with a pre-nuptial agreement, was the unfamiliarity of Countess Gullinelli, who is a native of New York, with the English language.

She has lived several years in Italy. She and her husband always converse in his native language. Several times while she testified in the Supreme Court yesterday she had to halt before answering questions, apparently not understanding what was asked her, and once she asked the meaning of a simple English word.

The count also testified, saying that he was engaged in the sugar, marble and insurance business. Justice Erlanger reserved decision.

GANGSTER'S DEATH DUE TO FEUD WITH "DOPEY BENNY"

Max Minsky on Trial for Murder of Max Levine, Who Was Shot in the Back in a Revolt Against Him as "Big Jack" Zelig's Successor.

Max Minsky, also known as "Shuey," a former member of the "Big Jack" Zelig gang, was put on trial for his life yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. He is accused of shooting and killing Max Levine on April 12. It is said that Levine met his death because he aspired to fill the shoes of "Big Jack" Zelig and was not big enough for the job.

Levine's body was found six hours after the shooting in his room at No. 207 East 14th street, and his death has heretofore been ascribed to a fight over a young woman. On the eve of the trial yesterday information reached George N. Brothers and Deacon Murphy, the Assistant District Attorneys prosecuting the case, that "Shuey" and others of Levine's gang shot him in the back. The other men are under indictment and have been denied separate trials.

According to the story told to Mr. Brothers, Levine was released from the Elmira Reformatory early last spring. He returned to New York to find that "Big Jack" Zelig was dead and that most of his followers had gone over to "Dopey Benny." There was a feud between "Dopey Benny" and Levine, so Levine decided to set himself up as a gang leader. "Dopey Benny," it is said, regarded the pretensions of Levine with contempt, but Levine succeeded in gathering under his standard a few of the old "Big Jack" Zelig gang. Among them were "Shuey," Louis Penitky, Moe Horowitz and Terry Davis, who are now accused of his murder.

As gang leader Levine is said to have waxed so arrogant that at last his own

HUMOR AT THE SUGAR HEARING

The Age Old Jest on the Law of Supply and Demand Brought Out.

ATKINS, OF BOSTON, ON THE STAND

Witness Testifies Selling Syndicate Cannot Exist at Present Time.

"Who passes the law of supply and demand, the economic law of supply and demand?" asked James R. Knapp, assistant United States Attorney, yesterday at the hearing in the government's suit to force the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining Company, of Edwin F. Atkins, of Boston, the chairman of the defendant corporation.

"God Almighty," responded the witness, amidst the titters of the handful of listeners. The question and answer came just before time for adjournment, and as Mr. Knapp was still busy on the workings of the law of supply and demand Mr. Atkins invited him to visit his hotel, where he offered to tell him what he knew about the matter.

The incident was one of many that kept lawyers and witnesses in good humor. Earlier in the day Mr. Atkins, under the questions of Mr. Crawford, of counsel for the company, explained his company had disposed of the bulk of its holdings in beet sugar companies. In none of these, he said, does it now hold more than a small minority interest, and in none is the management of the American Refining Company represented on the boards or in executive positions. Regarding its holdings in the National Sugar Refining Company, which it formerly controlled, the witness testified, one-half had been sold and the other half was on the market awaiting a purchaser. He denied the American controlled any beet sugar companies or that there were two sugar trusts, the cane and beet sugar combines. A beet sugar monopoly, he declared, would be impossible. In all, the company headed by him had only \$2,000,000 in beet sugar properties.

When Mr. Atkins was turned over to Mr. Knapp for cross-examination, the government's attorney asked methods of banking in Cuba.

"Some Cuban banking companies do queer business," replied the witness.

"What do you mean by queer business?"

"Well, starting a bank on wind I should call queer business."

Some Cuban bankers, Mr. Atkins went on to say, charged customers 18 per cent a year on loans, and for commissions besides.

"How would such a procedure in the United States be regarded by you?" asked Mr. Knapp.

"Seems to me," said the witness, "that it would be mighty hard for an American banker to find such a sucker."

Mr. Knapp by further questions sought to find out what becomes of the differential accorded Cuban sugars under the existing tariff. Mr. Atkins contending that it was divided between the Cuban planter and the American consumer, depending upon market conditions.

"You cannot cut that differential up

FOREIGN CUBISTS MAY LOSE LAURELS

Group of American Artists Aim to Surpass Famous "Descending Nude."

LAST WORD IN PAINTING COMING

Ultra-Modern Work with Brushes To Be Shown at Montross Gallery Next Month.

You remember—perhaps you don't, but you ought to—the things the cubists and futurists and post-impressionists did to some supposedly good pieces of canvas with their brushes and their wads of paint as shown in the International Exhibition of Art last year at the 69th Regiment Armory. "Nude Descending the Staircase" was one of the results of their work. Of course you remember that. Who could forget it?

Perhaps you thought that was the last word in painting, but it wasn't. For ever since that time sundry American artists have been striving to make those foreign "artists" look like amateurs. Every one knows no nation alive can keep up with America when her sons start out after a championship, all the way from tiddie-de-winks up to polo, tennis, golf and advanced painting. Well, a group of American artists went after that particular kind of international championship. They have won.

Look at the pictures of their works printed herewith if you don't think they have won. What more could mortal man do than this? Nothing, at least with canvas and paint and brushes and putty knives.

The result of all this is to be put before the public at an exhibition, beginning February 2, and running until February 25, without let up, even on holidays, at the Montross Gallery, No. 559 Fifth avenue.

There will be right out where they can be seen "White Horse and Nymph," by Maurice Prendergast, and "Regatta," by Walt Kuhn, as well as something entitled "Landscape," by Morton L. Schamberg, which is not reproduced, because—well, there is no known way, probably, by which it could be reproduced. To be seen, it must be looked at.

These are not all by a good deal. Arthur B. Davies, president of the Association of American Painters and Sculptors, is working on creations for the exhibition that will show him as the most "representative American Painter." That's how he is known among his friends.

"Mr. Davies takes a space," said Mowbray J. F. Clarke, one of his disciples, "and blocks out, say, seven colors, one here and here and here, and so on, and one in the middle. He leads the attention from all the blocks of colors to the dominant one in the middle. Everything, whether it be a cow or what not, that falls in the blocked-out areas of color must conform to them in color. The result is that the painting itself is the experience—no effort is made at realism or the presentation of some other experience or object. It needs no name."

Others, each with his own method, who will exhibit are Manierre Dawson, William J. Glackens, Elmer L. MacRae, George F. O. Walter Pach, Charles R. Sheeler, Joseph Stella, Henry Fitch Taylor, Allen Tucker and Howard Chelluzzo. The exhibition is not for the general public. It will not understand. It is for the highbrows. They can use their own judgment about understanding.

Would Limit Blease's Pardons.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 22.—Governor Blease's record of having pardoned, paroled or commuted 285 convicts during his three years of office was recalled by the introduction to-day in the General Assembly of a resolution to amend the state constitution to strip the Governor of the power of clemency except on recommendation of a state board.

A square foot in the Equitable is an equitable square foot

TO pay rent for unproductive space in a building is as senseless and unnecessary as to invest money without receiving interest on it. If there is any appreciable fraction of your present quarters which is not practical for use, then the rent for that fraction is so much money wasted.

And it will be worth your while to look into the Equitable Building where every foot of space can be worked to its full capacity.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

Mistrial in Baldwin Suit

Judge Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday directed a mistrial of the suit brought by George M. Baldwin to secure \$50,000 in commissions for the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

He said the evidence he had permitted to go on record was prejudicial to the case of the defendant. He assumed all the blame for the mistrial, and said it was his first he had directed in his service as a judge. He permitted the plaintiff to amend his complaint and promised to grant a new trial soon.

There were frequent clashes between Messrs. Crawford and Knapp over hypothetical questions as to a situation in which there might be only one buyer for all the American and Cuban crops. Mr. Crawford insisting that the questions were irrelevant and improper under the circumstances. Mr. Atkins said it would be impossible for anybody to corner or control sugar or any other commodity.

"If there was, as you say, but one buyer," answered the witness, "he could decide the price at which he would buy, but you suppose an impossible case. Suppose only one seller?"

"That was the next question I was going to ask," countered the attorney.

"Well," laughed the witness, "they had a syndicate of sellers some years ago that tried to put prices away up. When it got prices up about so high things went wrong, the managers blew their brains out, their followers scattered and confusion and chaos followed. That is what would result now if any similar attempt was made by buyers or sellers."

Mr. Atkins will continue his testimony this morning.

Will Continue Until Jan. 26

Exhibition of PAINTINGS

BY
Emil Carlsen
Paul Dougherty
Frederick C. Frieseke
Childe Hassam
Willard L. Metcalf
Kenneth H. Miller
J. Alden Weir

AT THE
Macbeth Gallery
450 Fifth Ave. at 40th St.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
East 72d St. bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.
East Houston St. cor. Essex St.

BROOKLYN
Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

1 1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAYED WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

A Dining Room in Jacobean Oak

SO limitless a wealth of romance and association attaches to the Oak and Walnut Furniture of Jacobean days, that it may be relied upon to give an air of picturesque dignity to the Dining Room of the modern Home.

From among the Hampton Shops Reproductions may be selected such pieces as will carry with them the sentiment of olden days.

A long, low Dresser for example, with its carefully panelled front, or a sturdy oaken Table with its characteristic "draw" top, a Court Cupboard, agleam with some treasured pieces of family silver, or the stately carved Chairs, which may for comfort's sake be drawn in friendly fashion around the cheery fire ablaze in the open hearth, with its carved oaken mantelpiece.

Hampton Shops
34 and 36 West 32d Street, New York
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway